

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATESVILLE DIVISION
CRIMINAL ACTION NO. 5:17-CR-00044-KDB-DSC-2**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

JEFFREY BRENT CHURCH,

Defendant.

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Defendant Jeffrey Brent Church's *pro se* motion for compassionate release and home confinement based on the COVID-19 pandemic under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), the First Step Act of 2018, and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. (Doc. No. 91). Having carefully reviewed the Defendant's motions, exhibits, and all other relevant portions of the record, the Court will deny the motion without prejudice to a renewed motion after exhaustion of his administrative remedies.

I. BACKGROUND

In 2017, Defendant pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to distribute and to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine. (Doc. No. 43). He was sentenced to 169 months imprisonment plus five years of supervised release. (Doc. No. 80).

Defendant is a 56-year-old male confined at FCI Beckley, a medium-security federal corrections institution in West Virginia, with a projected release date of July 16, 2029. Defendant seeks a reduction in his sentence under the compassionate release statute, 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). He claims he suffers from congestive heart failure, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, has had two heart attacks, had two stents put in his heart and only has 32% pumpage

in his heart. (Doc. No. 88, at 3). According to his Presentence Report, he reported that he had a heart attack in 2001; has undergone several heart surgeries, including a stent procedure; has chronic Venous embolism and Thrombosis Axillary veins; has elevated cholesterol; and takes medication for blood pressure and circulation. (Doc. No. 70, ¶¶ 149-154). Defendant has provided various medical records to substantiate his claims of heart disease, heart surgeries, and medications for cholesterol and blood pressure. (Doc. No. 89).

II. COMPASSIONATE RELEASE

A prisoner may bring a motion for compassionate release before the court only if he “has fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure” of the BOP to bring a motion on his behalf or if 30 days have passed since the warden received his request, “whichever is earlier.” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). Courts are split over whether the exhaustion requirement is jurisdictional or is a “case processing” rule that can be waived. *Compare United States v. Brown*, No. CR 12-20066-37-KHV, 2020 WL 1935053, at *1 (D. Kan. Apr. 22, 2020) (“The requirement to exhaust administrative remedies or wait 30 days after the warden receives a request is jurisdictional.”) *with United States v. Alam*, -- F.3d --, No. 20-1298, 2020 WL 2845694, at *2 (6th Cir. June 2, 2020) (holding that the administrative exhaustion requirement in 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) is non-jurisdictional). The majority view is that the exhaustion requirement is a case processing rule. *See, e.g., United States v. Smith*, No. 12 Cr. 133 (JFK), 2020 WL 1849748, at *2-3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 13, 2020) (collecting cases).

If the rule is not jurisdictional, then it can be waived, forfeited, or abandoned, and is otherwise subject to exceptions. *See United States v. Zukerman*, 16 Cr. 194 (AT), 2020 WL 1659880, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 3, 2020); *United States v. Russo*, No. 16-cr-441 (LJL), 2020 WL 1862294, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 14, 2020). These exceptions include “where it would be futile, either because the

agency decisionmakers are biased or because the agency has already determined the issue, . . . where the administrative process would be incapable of granting adequate relief, . . . [or] where pursuing agency review would subject plaintiffs to undue prejudice.” *Zukerman*, 2020 WL 1659880, at *3 (citing *Washington v. Barr*, 925 F.3d 109, 118-19 (2d Cir. 2019)). It is Defendant’s burden to show that he has exhausted his remedies or that exhaustion would be futile or result in undue prejudice. *See, e.g., United States v. Bolino*, No. 06-cr-0806(BMC), 2020 WL 32461, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 2, 2020) (requiring defendant to prove that the exhaustion requirement has been met).

Here, Defendant has not exhausted his remedies as required under 18 U.S.C. § 3852(c)(1)(A). Defendant’s petition to the warden for compassionate release was received by the warden on August 11, 2020 and denied by the warden on August 17, 2020. (Doc. No. 88-1, at 9). Defendant’s appeal to the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office was received on November 8, 2020 and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office informed the Defendant on December 8, 2020 that he submitted his appeal to the wrong level. (Doc. No. 91, Exhibit A at 6). Defendant must file a BP-9 at the institution level with the warden before appealing to the Regional office. *Id.* Thus, Defendant has not exhausted all administrative appeals of the warden’s adverse decision that are available to him within the BOP.

According to the BOP’s website, FCI Beckley currently has 26 inmates and 19 staff with confirmed active cases of COVID-19. There are approximately 1,200 inmates at FCI Beckley. There have been no inmate or staff deaths and 202 inmates have recovered and 44 staff have recovered. Given this information, the Court finds that Defendant has not met his burden of showing that the exhaustion requirement in 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) should be excused. With so few positive cases at FCI Beckley, requiring Defendant to exhaust his administrative remedies

within the BOP before petitioning this Court would not result in any “catastrophic health consequences” or unduly prejudice Defendant. *See United States v. Fraction*, No. 3:14-CR-305, 2020 WL 3432670, at *7 (M.D. Pa. June 23, 2020) (finding the defendant did “not demonstrate any ‘catastrophic health consequences’ to make exhaustion futile or show that he could be unduly prejudiced if he had to wait to exhaust his administrative remedies with the BOP”). Generalized concerns regarding the possible spread of COVID-19 to the inmate population at FCI Beckley are not enough for this Court to excuse the exhaustion requirement, especially considering the BOP’s statutory role, and its extensive and professional efforts to curtail the virus’s spread at FCI Beckley. *See United States v. Raia*, 954 F.3d 594, 597 (3d Cir. 2020).

The Court does not intend to diminish Defendant’s concerns about the pandemic, especially given his health conditions. However, given the scale of the COVID-19 pandemic and the complexity of the situation in federal institutions, it is even more important that Defendant first attempt to use the BOP’s administrative remedies. *See United States v. Annis*, 2020 WL 1812421, at *2 (D. Minn. Apr. 9, 2020). Not only is exhaustion of administrative remedies required under the law, but it also “makes good policy sense.” *United States v. Fevold*, 2020 WL 1703846, at *1 (E.D. Wis. Apr. 8, 2020). “The warden and those in charge of inmate health and safety are in a far better position than the sentencing court to know the risks inmates in their custody are facing and the facility’s ability to mitigate those risks and provide for the care and safety of the inmates.” *Id.* As the Third Circuit has recognized, “[g]iven BOP’s shared desire for a safe and healthy prison environment . . . strict compliance with § 3582(c)(1)(A)’s exhaustion requirement takes on added—and critical—importance.” *Raia*, 954 F.3d at 597.

For these reasons, the Court will deny Defendant’s motion without prejudice to a renewed motion once he has appropriately exhausted his administrative remedies.

III. CARES ACT

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the President signed the CARES Act into law on March 27, 2020. Pub. L. 116-136, 134 Stat 281, 516. Section 12003(b)(2) of the Act gives the Director of the BOP authority to lengthen the maximum amount of time a prisoner may be placed in home confinement under 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(2) during the covered emergency period, if the Attorney General finds that emergency conditions will materially affect the functioning of the BOP. On April 3, 2020, the Attorney General issued a memorandum to the Director of the BOP making that finding and directing the immediate processing of suitable candidates for home confinement. However, nothing in the CARES Act gives the Court a role in determining those candidates. *See United States v. Caudle*, 740 F. App'x 364, 365 (4th Cir. 2018) (district court lacks authority to govern designation of prisoners under § 3624(c)(2)).

IV. ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant's motion for compassionate release (Doc. No. 91), is **DENIED** without prejudice to a renewed motion after exhaustion of his administrative remedies.

SO ORDERED.

Signed: January 13, 2021



Kenneth D. Bell
United States District Judge

